SITTING BULL DINED OUT

HOW HE WAS ENTERTAINED IN HIS FIRST SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Difficulties Surmounted in Providing That Suit-Enlarging His Dress Coat-The Young Clergyman Put Bad Spirit in the Meat and Potatoes.

It was back in the seventies when a camp of civil engineers constituted what is now the well known city of Fargo, N. D. My husband was among the number, and I, with our little daughter, had recently joined him.

Theard an unusual commotion outside the tent before rising in the morning, and peeping out, saw a party of eight or ten Indians, full blooded Sioux from the Missouri valley, on their way to pay a visit to the "Great Father" in Washington. Among them was the wily, keen witted, merciless savage who afterward became so famous-Sitting Bull. They had left their native haunts clad only in their native garb, but at Bismarck two or three of them had succeeded the evening before they left in inducting themselves into some of the cast off clothing of Fort Lincoln soldiers. Over these they had thrown their own blankets, so Sitting Bull had not discov ered the change until the next morning. While openly scotling at such degeneracy, the interpreter accompanying them told us the chief was secretly chagrined at not having procured such gorgeous raiment for himself, and upon his arrival at Fargo he declined to be presented to the poten-tates of the Northern Pacific railroad until properly attired.

HE GOT THE CLOTHES.

As he was resolute in his desire to have white men's clothes a contribution was levied on different members of the encamp-ment, the result of which, although satisfactory to him, struck the rest of us as inexpressibly ludierous. The only pair of trousers whose waistband was suited to his girth belonged to a very short man, and gave to their present wearer that laughble appearance inseparable from abbreverted nether garments. As no ordinary masenline sock was long enough to illl the gap between shoes and trousers, Aunt Venny, the huge old negro cook, was call ed to the rescue, and a pair of snow white stockings were given to him. There was, of course, some difficulty in giving these the smooth, unwrinkled appearance de sirable, but the ebony anuty got round the difficulty by fastening hose and trousers together with those useful little articles known as safety pins.

One of our brawny teamsters contributed a shirt. Flannel shirts were in general wear among our engineers, and a white one, commonly known as a boiled one, was an almost inknown luxury. However, one of the men resurrected one long buried hidden in a trunk, and to Sitting Bull's great satisfaction, he was instructed as to the approved manner of entrance and exit. A vest was not to be found, and it seemed for a time that civilization as represented by a cont was for him still in the dim future. But here again his good genius in the shape of the fat old negress intervened. A coat having been found whose only objection was its extreme narrowness across the back, this ingenious woman energetically ripped the center seam and inserted a broad stripe of vivid red, cut from a heavy blanket. A stovepipe hat polished to the last degree was found, and thus equipped the famous chieftain made his debut before the presiding officials of the encampment.

The wives of several of the officers had been at various times residents in the camp, but just then I chanced to be left alone with my little girl to represent our sex. I had been warned of the impending call but had been told nothing of the change of raiment, and when this astounding toilet appeared before me, the keeping of the muscles of my face under control, and maintaining a gravity belitting the occasion, was the great triumph of my life My little daughter was not so fortunate and at once gave utterance to an uproarious burst of mirth, causing her father to instantly selde and bear her ignominiously

I proudly felt that I was acquitting myself very creditably during the interview, and as I had been instructed to invite the chieftain to dine with us in due form and state, I did so.

AT THE DINNER TABLE.

Among our guests that day was a young eastern clergyman, making his first trip over the prairies. He was a very zealous youth, strongly imbued with the mission ary spirit, albeit sadly lacking in experience. I soon saw he looked upon the meeting with these Indians as a special providence, and burned with a desire to turn it to account in their behalf spiritually. Still no opportunity seemed to offer, and we took our places at the table.

The young clergyman rose from his seat, and, with arms extended over the table, loudly invoked a blessing upon our feast. Despairing of any other chance, I suppose he dexterously interwove a petition for the conversion of the grim old savage before him, making in all a rather lengthy pre

The old warrior evidently regarded this devout exercise as some sort of incantation by a medicine man of the pale faces, de signed to affect food, for us our minister, in his eagerness to offer a suitable petition, wildly waved his hands over the various dishes, Sitting Bull glanced suspiciously from one article of food to another, then to the faces of the white men, and finally sank sullenly back in the unaccustomed chair.

When at length his plate was filled and sent round to him, he glowered over it, muttered and grunted, but made no at tempt to eat. In distress I beckoned to the halfbreed who served as interpreter and who hung about the tent awaiting his turn to eat. After a series of grunts exchanged with the savage, the halfbreed informed us. Great chief say white medicine man put bad spirit in meat and potatoes. If chief cat, maybe he be weak and never travel to see the Great Father.'

A long examination ensued, and at last our grim guest fell upon his long delayed dinner with fierce appetite. I regret to say however, that in the training of his child hood table manners must have been sadly neglected. The only possible use he could see for a fork was to reach forth with his grimy hands and spear various articles of

food which appeared to him desirable.

At the close of the meal the persevering little minister was on the watch for his opportunity, and, as we were now better pre pared, a decent silence ensued, and we powed our heads with due reverence for the return of thanks. The poor man opened his mouth and had uttered but a word or two of adjuration when Sitting Bull rose and with one stride reached him, placed his hand over the parson's mouth, and with an emphatic "No, no; once enough; no more call down the Great Spirit to crush the chief," marched out.-Cor. Denver Repub-

Club Etiquette.

By common consent the vital condition of a club is what is called the gentlemanly honor of its members. It is the general confidence that no club man will do unclubbable things. But as even club men are fallible it will happen that a club cannot always avoid the admission of those who should not be admitted. If, however, such are admitted, and it is afterward, by some sad incident, discovered that they are unclubbable, is there any remedy but a capital one? Does gentlemanly honor admit of degrees? Is it not of the nature of an agg, where the tolerable is intolerable? Or like an ear for music, which we have or have not? If, under the misapprehension

that one can sing, he is admitted to a giee club, but upon trial it appears that the lowing of heifers or the bray of donkeys is preferable, is he permitted thereafter to low and bray, or is he kindly but peremptorily eliminated from the melodious choir

George William Curtis in Harper's.

An Illuminated Street Car Sign. C. H. Bayley, of Boston, has patented an illuminated street car sign for use in designating the route of the car after night. Incandescent lamps supply the light where the signs are used on electric cars and oil lamps supply the light where they are used on horse cars.—Philadelphia Record.

PRETTY PRINCESS ROBES.

Very Elegant, Hard to Fit and Not En-

thusinstically Popular. The princess robe, declared by the arbi trary law of fashion to be the mode, has not been adopted with whole souled enthusiasm, although it has a certain elegance that two piece gowns never attain, no matter how rich or in how good taste they may be. Perhaps the small number of princess costumes seen is due to the fact that they are extremely difficult to fit properly, (ad



PRINCESS EVENING GOWN.

that there is no convenient way of fastening them, except in the back, unless the front be draped in such a way as to conceal the

It is certain that the style will never become vulgarized, at any rate, and it is now rather exclusive, so much so that it can be said to never go really out of fashion any more than fine lace or low cut evening bodices become obsolete. The two piece costume has the advantage of allowing more variety in the wardrobe, since the skirt may be used with different corsages, especially if t be black, and it is thus more economical Moreover, an ordinary dressmaker will make a success of it where she would make a failure of a princess gown. When the latter fits well, however, it is an ideal garment, as it leaves the long lines of the fig-ure unbroken, and the bodice is kept in per-

feet position by the weight of the skirt. Two or three models of street gowns are shown in this style, with a draped front lapping over and fastening at one side. In one case the front of the corsage is plain and closes in the middle by an invisible fastening of hooks and eyes, but this plan could be followed successfully only by an experienced and first class modiste. A sketch is given of a full dress toilet cut and more thorough,-Phrenological Jour-in the princess fashion. It is made of vio- nal. let satin, with brocaded figures in green. It has a round train and closes in front un-der a full tablier of lace, which falls to the where it is caught up on each side by a flower-de-luce made of lavender velvet. A lace flounce continues from these points toward the back, becoming narrower as it approaches the train. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SEVEN PLAIN WHITE SLIPS.

One a Day Is Better Than a Satin One Monthly For a Little Girl.

All wool French challies are selling at very low prices, and they are shown this season in extremely pretty patterns. There are small detached flower sprays on a light ground—tiny most rosebuds or violets—and also more connected floral designs, close Persian patterns in medium shades and various stripes and flecks, mainly in red. These goods not only make cool and pret-



LITTLE GIRL'S CHALLIE GOWN. dresses and tea gowns for "grownup

ladies," as children say, but are especially suitable for little girls and misses' attire. being simple, dainty and inexpensive. Nar row ribbon bands, so much used as trim-ming of late, are a particularly appropriate decoration, the color of the ribbon being chosen to match that of the figure on the goods. This garniture is even prettler than lace for children's frocks, being less quickly

Cashmere, flannel, thin French serge, challie and for exceptional occasions china silk are the richest materials that should be used for a little girl's gowns. There is no danger that she will not look daintily well dressed if her wardrobe is carefully selected and well made. Let money be put into the fitting and finishing rather than into the stuff itself. Plained and figured white nainsook dresses trimmed with a modest amount of fine valenciennes lace or delicate embroidery are infinitely preferable to silk frocks for little people, for nainsook is new every time it is washed, while silk is old at the second time of an active child's wearing. The main thing to be desired is immaculateness. Seven plain white slips a week are better and show a more refined taste than one satin one a month. Keep the little girl a child as long as possi-Do not smother her youth in mature materials and make her a mere doll. She can be a little girl only a little while at most. The time will come soon enough when her personal attractions will have to be supplanted by fine clothing. While they are sufficient in themselves do not eclipse

them with rich stuffs and elaborate styles, A sketch is given of a dress for a girl from 8 to 12 years old. It is made of challie and trimmed with bands of No. 1 ribbon. These bands are arranged on the skirt in the form of large vandykes, the upper points of which are ornamented with ribbon rosettes. The plain round bodice has a full vest trimmed with horizontal bands of ribbon, and a wide ribbon belt defines the waist. The close sleeves have a puff from shoulder to elbow, and bands of ribbon simulate cuffs at the wrists.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

GROWTHS BACK OF THE NOSE.

To Them Are Ascribed Many of the Ills

and Complaints of Childhood. In no other department of surgery has more positive advancement been made than in treating the mouth and nose. Defects of speech, of breathing, of bearing, as well as of smelling, that were formerly considered incurable, now easily yield to the skillful treatment of the rhinologist. A very large proportion of cures of chronic ratarrh, so called, are found in the examination of the part of the throat and the postnares to be nothing more than the necessary results of obstructive growths of the mucous membrane, these growths sometimes completely plugging the nasal passages and Eustachian tube of one side, and thus setting up a constant irritation in both the nasal and aural membranes. Many children whose wheezy breathing, running noses, frequent coughing and ear-

aches are regarded by their parents as merely going through experiences necessarily incident to childhood, and which will be "outgrown" in time, are suffering from disease of the nose that might be cured by a little surgery in a few weeks and a lifetime of inconvenience, if not misery, be averted.

In children it is by no means uncommon to find soft tumors, adenoid growths, poly pi or vegetations in the front musal space that are the cause of many infirmities, mentally as well as physically. Dr. Delavan, in an extellent synopsis of rhinologic al surgery, describes the effects of abnormal growths in striking terms, pointing, for instance, to easily recognized anomalies like these; want of symmetry in the form of the face, pinched nostrils, open mouth, projecting teeth, arched palate, stupid exession, annemic surface, drooping eyelids, stenosis or narrowing of one or both nostrils with constant catarrh and defect ive speaking, discharge from the ears, loss of hearing, mental dulness, deformity of the chest, and so forth.

If adenoid vegetations in the post nasal space are a prime cause of such evils in children, it is full time that physicians generally gave close attention to them, treating them early in their development and not waiting until so far advanced that their removal must involve serious conse quences. The idea of outgrowing these sequels of a mainly that if let alone will persist in its development is moustrously absurd, and should stamp the physician who entertains it with fossilism. We wonder how many children and young people have lost their hearing, for instance, by such ignorant counsel.

As to the removal of these troublesome growths, it can be said that the procedure is simple, and may be undertaken by any physician who has some capability in the use of his index finger or a curette. In most children the growth is soft and easily detached by the finger nail, and removed in a few minutes, and if there be much bleeding a nose douche of warm salt

water usually stops it. Where the growth is excessive several attacks may be necessary before all that should be removed can be taken out. Dr. Behrens says he has found in most cases that the little patient experienced so much relief after the first operation that he readily submitted to the succeeding. As in other operations on the mucous surfaces of the nose and throat, cocaine muriate is serviceable in mitigating the pain of the operation, the fear of which is the chief bugbear in dealing with children. In some of these cases, especially for polypi, we think that removal by the snare i sirable because in the dextrous hand this method gives less discomfort, is cleaner

Buckles That Buckle Nothing.

Buckles are admirable and useful things, into the preservation of much that would without their secure grip go to eternal buckle of ornament, pure and simple, seems an absurdity, especially when it gets into the hollow of a woman's back, and has no excuse for being there. The other night at the theatre my gaze was constantly dis-tracted from the stage by a hind-side-before buckle which glared at me from the shape ly back of a girl who sat across the nisle.

Every time she leaned forward in her seat this long silver buckle, that apparently fastened nothing, gleamed provokingly in my line of vision, and each time I ex perienced an uncanny sensation, for it seemed as though the wearer's pretty head had been turned the wrong way on her shoulders. It was impossible to reconcile this front effect with her back hair. But the caprice to do whatever outrages the canons of art is galloping through our very modern life, and it will not surprise me if one of these days we are treated to the spectacle of a pair of slippers worn for shoulder knots.—Cor. Boston Herald.

A Surprised Baboon.

A book recently issued in England, called "Home Life on an Ostrich Farm," by Mrs. Martin, is filled with many anecdotes of life in South Africa, Mrs. Martin tellthis story of Sarah, one of the pets on the farm, a female baboon, which had been tame from infancy: "She dearly loved sweets, which were often given to her wrapped up in a multitude of papers, one inside the other. It was amusing to watch the patient and deliberate manner in which she would unfold each paper in turn, tak ing the greatest care never to tear one, and proceeding with all the caution of a good Mohammedan fearful of inadvertently injuring a portion of the Koran,
"This time, instead of the expected tit

bit, a dead night adder was wrapped up and presented. When she unfolded the in nermost paper, and the snake slipped out with a horrid writhe, across her hand Sarah quietly sank backward and fainted away, her lips turning perfectly white. By dint of throwing water over her, chafing her hands and bathing her lips with brandy she was revived from her swoon, though not without some difficulty."

Vinegar Pies.

One day the cook of one of my friends offered to make her some vinegar pies, and declared, in appetizing description, that "lemon pies was nothing to them. carefully following the direction of her soldier lover, she made the pastry, and fo the pie part prepared a paste more like that used by the paper hanger than any-thing else, and flavored this with vinegar. The poor mistress, divided between a desire to thank the cook for trying to do some thing for her and her reportance to the odlous pie, was in a state of extreme per plexity, but was able to decline with thanks when soldier pies were again suggested.-Mrs. Custer's Book.

The Three Branches of the Greek Church There are three great branches of the Greek church—the orthodox church in Russia, the orthodox church in Turkey and the national church in Greece. The czar, through the holy synod of St. Petersburg, is the head of the Russian section of the Greek church, but vertually his sway does not extend any further. The Turkish branch of that faith is under the head of the patriarch of Constantinopie, with the subordinate patriarchs of Jerusalem, Alexandria and Antioch, while a permanent synod in Greece governs the section of the church which is in that country .- St. Louis

Useful Maxims.

Without danger danger cannot be sur 1 unted. With the humble there is perp and peace. Wit once bought is worth to ice taught. Words may pass, but blows fa.I heavy. Yielding tempers pacify re-sentments. Youth is the season for improvement. Zeno, of all virtues, made his choice of allence.-New York Ledger.

THE TWO PATHS







What will the



Boy Become?

THESE illustrations are intended to show the effects of training and circumstances. Although the inheritance at birth of a sound constitution and a well-balanced mental organization is a most important factor in shaping character, yet the possessor of the best natural endowments may so pursue the path of life that the close will find him a miserable wretch, to go from beggary and vice to an unhonored

On the other hand, education and moral training can atone for the lack of natural advantages and make of a less-favored child a use ful and honored citizen.

Who can divine, on looking at the head and face of the child represented above, what that young intelligence will become in the future

In the one case you seehim choosing his profession and contemplating a settlement in life, wedding himself to a virtuous, loving and devoted woman, and in course of time becoming surrounded by a lov-

In the other you see the boy idle, with no fixed habits of investigation, and you see him as a man emerging from the scenes of brutal intoxication, to plunge into deeper, darker vices, until life becomes a burden, and he goes down to the grave unlamented and unwept,

How different this from the career of the man whose happiest days are spent in the bosom of his loving family, and who grows old amid the most genial influences, honored, revered, beloved; who goes down to his last resting-place amid the prayers and tears of those he loved, cheered by the hope of a happy reunion in a world where life is perfect and joy complete,





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